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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Prohibiting the introduction of certain food stuffs into Hawaii.

[Proclamation by the president of the Republic of Hawaii.]

Whereas, It hath been shown to my satisfaction, that, by reason of the existence of an infectious or contagious disease known and designated as plague, in certain foreign countries, there is serious and continuing danger of the introduction of the same into the Hawaiian Islands, and that, notwithstanding the quarantine defense, this danger is so increased by the introduction of certain food stuffs from such countries, that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power in me vested by law, I do hereby prohibit the introduction into the Hawaiian Islands from all foreign ports and places infected with bubonic plague, and more particularly from the port of Hongkong, China, all or any of the following described food stuffs, to wit:

Cuttlefish and other dried fish, lily flower, oranges, dates, lichees, nuts, fungus, ducks, pork, sausage, dried meats, dried vegetables, cabbage, olives, birds' nests, eggs, hizo (cooked rice and beans), sea weed, mushrooms.

Said prohibition to continue as to each of said ports or places until after the expiration of sixty days from the time said disease known and designated as plague shall cease to exist in said port or place.

This proclamation to take effect from and after the date hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Republic this 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[SEAL.]

SANFORD B. DOLE.

By the President:

ALEX. YOUNG,

*Minister of the Interior.**No more plague.*

Hawaiian Star, March 20, 1900, says:

Herman M. Levy has no plague.

The Chinaman, Seu Kam, has been injected with ten doses of plague serum and is improving. The fault in the past seems to have been that not enough of the serum was given.

No plague to-day.

The rat campaign.

Hawaiian Star, March 26, 1900, says:

Dr. Carmichael's reasons for keeping up the strict quarantine are not local, but general. His object is to protect the sugar cargoes on their arrival at the ports of the mainland. To this there can be no argument. The doctor knows the feeling on the coast and at New York, and he thoroughly understands the rules and regulations.

During the period when only sporadic cases are occurring the board of health might, however, spend its time in a rat campaign, so that when the quarantine is at last lifted there will be no fresh danger from this source. The danger from rats is not exaggerated. President Wood has expressed himself as fully alive to it. So has Dr. Emerson, of the board of health. So has Professor Maxwell, who has given careful

study to plague conditions abroad. As for opinions away from here their name is legion.

There is a unanimous consensus of opinion upon the danger from rats, and a clear idea that a place can not be considered plague proof unless the rats are exterminated. On the other hand there is an apparent unwillingness on the part of our health authorities to enter upon the campaign of extermination, the ridicule which fell upon the abortive effort of wholesale poisoning seems to have paralyzed the members as far as rats are concerned. But is a little wholesome and not undeserved ridicule to stand in the way of making the city and islands perfectly plague proof? This attitude is neither dignified nor logical.

The Maui News has the following on this very subject:

There seems but one thing left to Honolulu, in order to rid herself of plague, and that is to rid herself of rats. A bounty of \$1 for every rat caught or killed in Honolulu, with \$5 added if the rodent proves to be infected with plague, will stimulate the industry so as to give some hope of clearing them out of the city. Of course it is an expensive method of getting rid of them, but it will prove more expensive still to leave any plague-infected rats alive in Honolulu to propagate the plague indefinitely. Such a bounty would be the Pied Piper of Hamelin which would clear Honolulu of the rats, and with them the plague. But as long as sick rats are left to run along the telephone wires from one end of Honolulu to the other, just so long will the yellow flag fly on her housetops.

And again it says:

The fight against the plague pest on Maui is now simply a war of extermination against the Kahului rat.

HONOLULU, H. I., *April 9, 1900,*
via San Francisco, April 17, 1900.

SIR: One new fatal case of plague March 31. None, other islands. Prospects good.

CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HUNGARY.

Annulment of quarantine provisions against Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and North Africa.

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, *March 21, 1900.*

SIR: I beg to transmit herewith my translation into English of circular ordinance No. 1843, 1900 of the royal Hungarian maritime governor received to-day from the United States acting consular agent at Fiume, Hungary.

Respectfully,

FRANK DYER CHESTER,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.